

VIOLENT ATTACKS AGAINST GERMANS ON SOMME REGION

British and French Forces
Continue to Make Good
Progress.

MORE TRENCHES RAIDED
BY TROOPS UNDER HAIG

Canadian Infantry Carries Out
Daring Operations Against
Enemy at Ypres.

RUSSIANS GAIN NEW GROUND

Again Meet Enemy Forces in Hand-
to-Hand Combats at Vari-
ous Points.

The British and French forces fight-
ing against the Germans in the Somme
region of France have again launched
violent attacks and made good progress,
while the Russians, in Volhynia, in the
region of the Stokhod River, have forced
the Germans to give further ground
before their advance.

To the north of the Somme trenches
between hill 129 and the river near
Hardcourt have been captured by the
French on a depth from 300 to 800
meters, and in addition the French
have pressed forward to the outskirts
of the village of Maupas, east of
Hardcourt, and also captured positions
north of Ham, which lies to the south
of Maupas, and held them against
violent German counterattacks.

Driving with the French on their
right flank from Delville wood to the
Somme, the British made an advance
on the entire line and also made fur-
ther progress east of Waterlot farm,
Trenes wood and Maltorn farm.

CANADIANS RAID TRENCHES
NORTH OF YPRES

To the north, around Ypres, the Cana-
dians raided German trenches, while
the Royal Munster Fusiliers, on the
Ypres salient carried out a similar opera-
tion. The Germans raided a front line
British trench near the Hohenlohn re-
doubt, but later were driven back.

In the fighting between the Germans
and the Russians in Volhynia the men
at various points again met in hand-to-
hand combats. Berlin says that the
withdrawal from the Stokhod curve had
been contemplated for some time, and
was made without interruption from
the Russian line.

In reported Russian advances near
Brody, both Berlin and Vienna assert
that the Teutonic allies repulsed all
attacks.

Rome reports a gain of ground for
the Italians against the Austrians in
the Tenezza plateau north of Monte
Cimone and in the Tofana region.

The Turks have been driven out from
a series of strong positions by the Rus-
sians operating toward Sivas and near
Kharput, according to Petrograd.

FRENCH CAPTURE TRENCHES
IN SOMME REGION

PARIS, July 30 (via London, July 31.)—
The French in the Somme region near
Hardcourt have captured German
trenches between Hardcourt and hill
129 on a depth varying from 300 to
800 meters, according to the official
communication issued this evening.

Gains also were made by the French
near the village of Maupas and Ham,
which were held against powerful Ger-
man counterattacks.

The official statement of to-day fol-
lows:

"In the region of Chaumes we dis-
persed an enemy reconnaissance to the
south of Libons.

"On the right bank of the Meuse,
German attacks directed against a re-
doubt in the ravine south of Fleury
were repulsed. A bombardment con-
tinued throughout the region of Fleury,
Vaux and the Fumin wood.

"The night was calm on the rest of
the front.

"Yesterday our machines engaged in
eleven fights on the Somme front. Three
German machines were brought down
and a fourth machine, attacked by one
of our aeroplanes, was dashed to
pieces within the German lines on the
Argonne.

"It is confirmed that one of the
German machines, previously reported
as having been seriously damaged on
the Somme front was, in fact, brought
down by Second Lieutenant Guyenier.
This brought the number of German
aeroplanes this officer has driven down
to eleven.

"In the course of Saturday night
forty bombs of 120 kilograms each
were dropped on enemy railway sta-
tions in the Noyon district.

"This morning one of our bombing
squadrons dropped several heavy bombs
on the railway station and military
establishments at Muelheim, on the
right bank of the Rhine.

"To-night's statement says:

"North of the Somme the day was
marked by a series of desperate ac-
tions. On the front between hill 129
and the river, our troops, passing to the attack,
captured this morning a whole system of
enemy trenches to a depth varying
from 300 to 800 meters. We reached
the outskirts of the village of Maupas.

"We held the wood north of Ham sta-
tion and the quarry north of this wood
and Monacue farm.

"In the afternoon the Germans de-
livered powerful counterattacks, par-
ticularly in the region of Monacue farm,
where the fighting was particularly
violent. Everywhere our fire shattered
the enemy's efforts and inflicted heavy
losses on him. We have retained the
whole of the conquered ground and
taken more than 300 prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we
repulsed a German attack directed at
our positions west of Thiaumont work.
There has been an intense bombard-

(Continued on Third Page.)

Petrograd Has Conflagration

BERLIN, July 30 (via wireless).—
Reports of a great conflagration at
Petrograd, in which a bridge across
the river Neva, twelve large steam-
ers, including several transatlantic
liners, and the Putloff gun works
and other establishments, were de-
stroyed, are printed in the Lokal
Anzeiger.

H. G. PADGETT DROWNS IN LOWER JAMES RIVER

Member of Virginia Boat Club Is
Stricken While in Swim-
ming.

BODY RECOVERED BY DIVERS

Was Connected With R. F. & P.
Railroad—Had Gone Down River
in Boat Club Canoe With Charles
B. Seay.

Stricken suddenly while swimming in
eight feet of water, with what was
diagnosed by physicians as an affec-
tion of the heart, Harry G. Padgett,
twenty-three years old, of 615 Thirty-
fourth Street, was drowned yesterday
morning in the James River about
four miles from Richmond, a short
distance this side of Warwick Park. The
body was recovered within thirty min-
utes after the young man sank, but
heroic efforts at resuscitation failed to
bring back life.

Accompanied by Charles B. Seay,
who lives at 718 Griffin Avenue, near
Stop 22 on the Glinter Park street car
line, Padgett left shortly after 8 o'clock
yesterday morning from the landing
at the Virginia Boat Club for a canoe
trip down the river. Both young men
were members of the club.

The canoeists headed their craft on
the shore at a point about four miles
down the river, and, donning bathing
suits, went into the water for a cool-
ing swim. Padgett was the poorer
swimmer of the two, and kept closer
to the shore. At about 10:30 o'clock,
Seay, who had swam to the middle
of the river and had turned around for
the swim back, saw Padgett a short
distance from the shore struggling in
the water and apparently in great dis-
tress. Before he had swum ten feet
towards him, Padgett sank for the
last time.

CRISIS ATTRACT PARTY
ON YACHT JACK ADA

Seay soon reached the spot where
his friend sank and began diving. His
cries for help attracted the notice of
the yacht Jack Ada, in which were
former Policeman Frank H. Welsh,
Oscar McCauley and R. F. Elder, the
owner. Welsh, who is now employed
by the city as a professional diver at-
tached to the city tug Thomas Cun-
ningham, Sr., removed his shoes and
outer clothing and went overboard.
Twice he dove without success. The
third time, his groping hands found the
body, and he brought it to the sur-
face.

By that time County Officer A. P.
Tyler had arrived on the scene. The
party began immediately strenuous re-
suscitation treatment, rolling the body
on the ground and alternately raising
and depressing the chest to induce respi-
ration. There appeared to be no water
in all the lungs. Coroner J. H.
Ragland was soon on the scene and
made an examination. He pronounced
Padgett dead, and the body was taken
on board the yacht and brought to
Richmond. It was Dr. Ragland's be-
lief that heart failure was the im-
mediate cause of death.

WAS EMPLOYED BY R. F. & P.

RAILROAD OFFICES
Padgett was employed in the freight
offices of the Richmond, Fredericks-
burg and Potomac Railroad Company,
Hancock and Broad Streets, Seay,
who is twenty-three years old, was
employed in the same office. Both had
been warm friends and had left the
city early in the morning to spend the
day on the river.

Officers of the Virginia Boat Club
learned of the accident early in the
afternoon, and went down to the Old
Dominion Wharf to verify the report
that one of the members had been
drowned. Neither Padgett nor Seay
were members of any of the crews. It
was stated by officers of the club that
this was the first drowning among its
membership in its history of forty
years.

Diver Welsh, who recovered the body,
is well known as a former member of
the Second Precinct police force. In
his river work he has personally re-
covered the bodies of seven men and
one woman. Padgett was the eighth
victim whose body the diver brought
up from the river bed.

SAILING UP POTOMAC

President and Mrs. Wilson, on Board
Mayflower, Will Reach Capital
This Morning.

OLD POINT, VA., July 30.—The naval
yacht Mayflower, with President and
Mrs. Wilson on board, left Hampton
Roads at noon to-day to complete her
week-end cruise by a leisurely trip up
the Potomac to Washington. She is
expected to reach the capital early to-
morrow.

All forenoon she lay at anchor off
Old Point, but the presidential party
did not come ashore.

Launched constantly circled around
the yacht during the morning, and a
crowd lined the Old Point dock in the
hope of catching a glimpse of the
President. The armored cruiser North
Carolina, assigned to neutrality duty
outside the capes, remained anchored
near-by, and when the Mayflower
steamed past her, the crews of both
vessels manned the rails. By direction
of the President, however, no other
honor was accorded him by the cruiser,
and there was a salute from Fortress
Monroe.

(Continued on Third Page.)

STERN PROTEST GOES TO BRITAIN ON BLACK LIST

Warned of Many Serious
Consequences Involved
in Act.

STATES POSITION OF U. S.
"IN GRAVEST TERMS"

Manifestly Out of Question That
This Government Should Ac-
quiesce in Such Methods.

SENT TO PAGE FOR DELIVERY

American Note Even More Positive
in Terms Than Indicated
by Officials.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Great Brit-
ain is warned, in the American note
of protest against the black list, made
public to-night by the State Depart-
ment, of the "many serious conse-
quences to neutral right and neutral
relations which such an act must neces-
sarily involve."

Already in the hands of the British
Foreign Office, the note declares "in
the gravest terms" that it is "manifest-
ly out of the question that the govern-
ment of the United States should ac-
quiesce in such methods," and that the
United States regards the black list as
"inevitably and essentially inconsis-
tent with the rights of all the citi-
zens of all the nations not involved
in the war." It reminds the British
government that "citizens of the United
States are entirely within their rights
in attempting to trade with the people
of the governments of any of the na-
tions now at war, subject only to well-
defined international practices and un-
derstandings which the government of
the United States seems the govern-
ment of Great Britain to have too
lightly and frequently disregarded."

The American note is even more pos-
itive in its terms than officials have
intimated. Ambassador Page was in-
structed by Acting Secretary Falk to
deliver it formally and textually. It
follows:

"The announcement that His Britan-
nic Majesty's government has placed
the names of certain persons, firms,
and corporations in the United States
upon a proscriptive 'black list' and has
forbidden all financial or commercial
dealings between them and citizens of
Great Britain has been received with
the most painful surprise by the peo-
ple and government of the United
States, and seems to the government
of the United States to embody a policy
of arbitrary interference with neu-
tral trade against which it is its duty
to protest in the most decided terms.

SCOPE AND EFFECT
OF POLICY EXTRAORDINARY

"The scope and effect of the policy
are extraordinary. British steamship
companies will not accept cargoes
from the proscribed firms or persons
or transport their goods to any port,
and steamship lines under neutral
ownership understand that if they ac-
cept freight from them they are likely
to be denied coal at British ports and
excluded from other privileges which
they have usually enjoyed, and may
themselves be put upon the black list.
Neutral bankers refuse loans to these
firms on the list and neutral merchants
decline to contract for their goods, fear-
ing a like proscription. It appears that
British officials regard the prohibitions
of the black list as applicable to
domestic commercial transactions in
foreign countries as well as in
Great Britain and her dependencies,
for Americans doing business in for-
eign countries have been put on notice
that their dealings with blacklisted
firms are to be regarded as subject to
scrutiny by the British government. By
the same principle Americans in the
United States might be made subject
to similar punitive action if they were
found dealing with any of their own
countrymen whose names had thus
been listed.

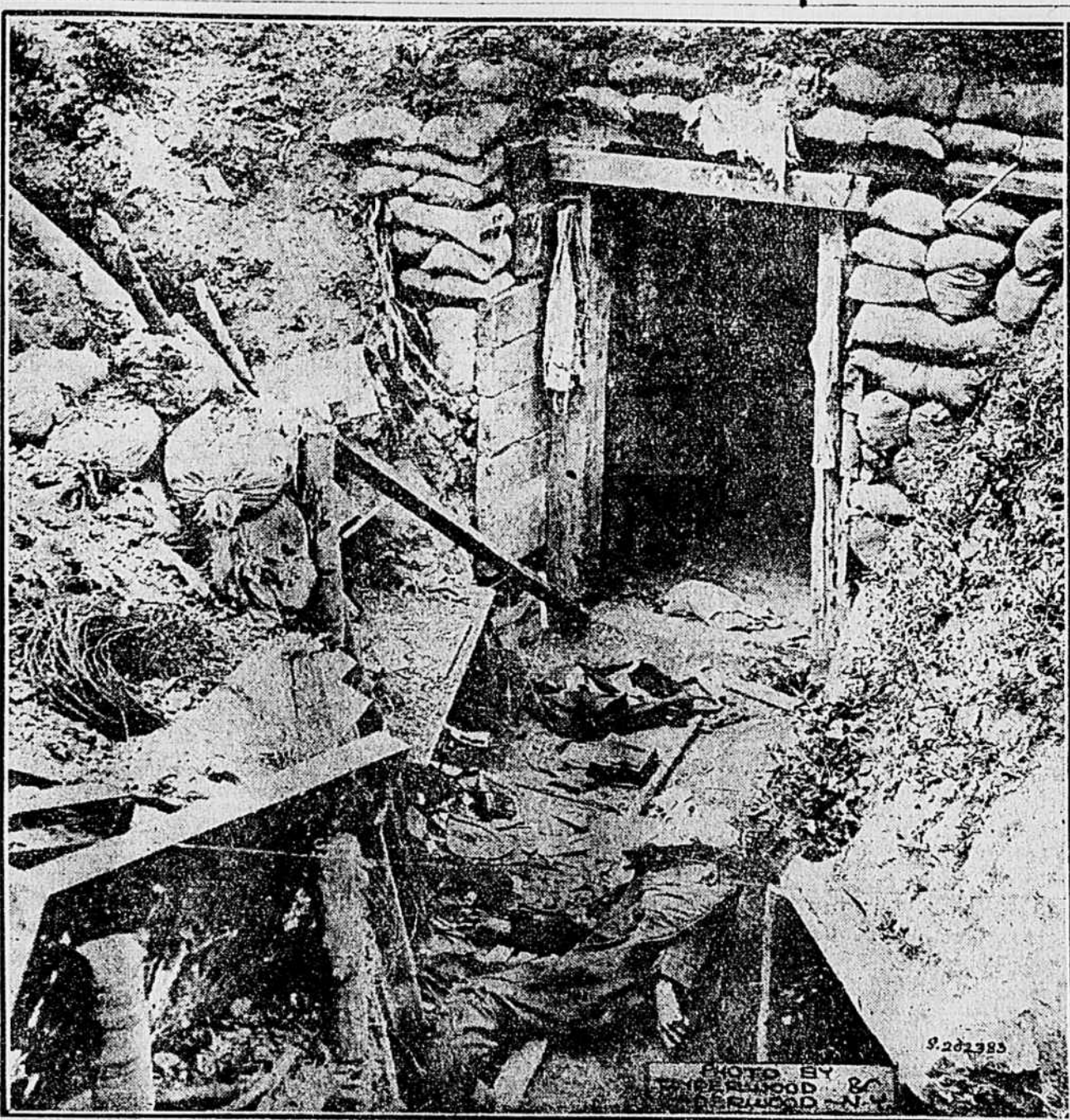
"The harsh and even disastrous ef-
fects of this policy upon the trade of
the United States and upon the neu-
tral rights upon which it will not fail
to insist are obvious. Upon the list
of those proscribed and in effect shut
out from the general commerce of the
world are to be found American com-
panies which are engaged in large com-
mercial operations as importers of for-
eign products and materials and as
distributors of American products and
manufactures to foreign countries and
which constitute important channels
through which American trade reaches
the outside world. Their foreign affil-
iations may have been fostered for
many years, and when once broken
cannot easily or promptly be re-es-
tablished. Other concerns may be put
upon the list at any time and without
notice. It is understood that additions
to the proscription may be made when-
ever on account of enemy nationality or
enemy association of such persons or
bodies of persons it appears to His
Majesty's government to do so. The pos-
sibilities of undeserved injury to
American citizens from such measures,
arbitrarily taken, and of serious and
inevitable interruptions of American
trade are without limit.

ESSENTIALLY INCONSISTENT
WITH RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

"It has been stated on behalf of His
Majesty's government that these mea-
sures were aimed only at the enemies
of Great Britain, and would be adopted
and enforced with strict regard to the
rights of neutrals, and with the least
possible detriment to neutral trade, but
it is evident that they are inevitably
and essentially inconsistent with the
rights of the citizens of all the nations

(Continued on Third Page.)

SHOCK OF EXPLOSIONS IS FELT IN FIVE STATES



Photograph taken by the Canadian official photographer of a view outside a German dugout on the western front. A soldier evidently dead or seriously wounded can be seen outside the dugout.

CARRANZA WILL ENTER RACE FOR PRESIDENCY

To Retire as First Chief of De Facto
Government at Early
Date.

EXPECTED BY WASHINGTON

Will Not Mean Any Actual Change
in Directing Authority of Nation's
Affairs—American Troops Fired
On by Bandits.

LAREDO, TEX., July 30.—Venustiano
Carranza is to retire as first chief
of the de facto government of Mexico
at an early date and will be succeeded
by General Pablo Gonzalez, according
to information given out by Mexican
administrative circles in Nuevo La-
redo to-night.

General Carranza will enter the field
as a presidential candidate at the
forthcoming elections, it was said to-
day, apparently confirming recent un-
official advices from Mexico City,
which intimated that the first chief
would seek elevation to the presi-
dency.

The conference of Mexican generals
with Carranza soon to be held in Mex-
ico City, according to these advices, will
arrange for the retirement of the first
chief. This conference was said to
have been summoned to prevent possi-
ble friction in military circles over
the proposed transfer of power.

While no date has been set for the
conference, several high officers of
the de facto government military forces
have left the border within the last
few days with the announced inten-
tion of proceeding to Mexico City to
confer with General Carranza.

WASHINGTON EXPECTED
REMOVED RETIREMENT

Intention of General Carranza to
retire as first chief, so that he may
become a candidate for the presidency
conforms to the expectations of offi-
cials here, who have understood he
would follow that course as soon as
conditions in Mexico warranted the
holding of a national election.

Such a retirement it is expected,
would be merely nominal and would
not mean any actual change in the di-
recting authority of the Mexican gov-
ernment. Under the Mexican con-
stitution General Carranza would be
ineligible as a presidential candidate
unless he relinquished his military po-
sition.

SEVERAL SHOTS EXCHANGED
WITH MEXICAN BANDITS

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., July 30.—
Several shots were exchanged last
night between outposts and guards at
the camp of the First Illinois Cavalry
and supposed Mexican bandits, who
apparently were attempting to raid
picket lines of cavalry horses. So far
as is known there were no casualties
on either side. The shooting took
place two and one-half miles north
of Brownsville.

FOREST FIRES IN CANADA TAKE TOLL OF 200 LIVES

Several Small Towns Wiped Out by
Flames That Have Been Raging
for Forty-Eight Hours.

MANY OF INJURED MAY DIE

ENGLISHMAN, ONT., July 30.—Forest
fires raging in Northern Ontario are
believed to have resulted in the loss
of from 150 to 200 lives. Scores of
persons have been injured, and it is
feared many of them may die.

Several small towns have been wiped
out by flames that have been raging
for forty-eight hours. Reports thus
far received show that fifty-seven
perished at Nushka, a French-Canadian
settlement, and thirty-four at Mathe-
son. Cochrane has eighteen dead and
thirty-four injured; Iroquois Falls, fif-
teen dead and many injured, and
Ramore, fifteen dead. The number
killed at Porcupine Junction is not
known, but the entire town was de-
stroyed, except the railroad station.

The death list will be materially in-
creased, it is feared, by victims in out-
lying districts. There are apparently
well-authenticated reports that many
persons have been killed. One farmer
and his ten children are known to have
been burned, while the man's wife was
vainly seeking aid to check the flames.

Nushka, a hamlet consisting of a
score of frame buildings and stores,
suffered worst. It had been threatened
for several days, but the residents lin-
gered, in the hope they might save
their homes. They waited too long,
however, and walls of fire cut off es-
cape.

A near-by lake in which they found
refuge saved many residents of Cochrane,
on the line of the Temiskaming
and Northern Ontario Railway. Only
two streets in the town were saved.

34 BODIES ON PLATFORM OF
STATION AT MATHESON

Thirty-four bodies are lying on the
platform of the railroad station at
Matheson. The station and two houses
are the only buildings still standing.
Ramore, a small settlement, was wiped
out.

The flames were checked at Timmons,
after seventeen houses had been
burned. Only the sawmill was de-
stroyed at South Porcupine.

All that remains of Iroquois Falls
are the ruins of the great paper mill
and one store.

Refugees without food or clothing
are pouring into the larger towns. A
large number have arrived here, and
are being sent to Cobalt and Halley-
bury. Englishmen worked all
of last night caring for the homeless
wanderers.

Officials of the Temiskaming and
Northern Ontario Railway adopted
energetic relief measures.

DEUTSCHLAND IS READY, BUT DELAYS DEPARTURE

Big Underseas Merchantman Re-
mains at Its Pier in
Baltimore.

MAY START AT ANY MOMENT

Arrangements Made to Take on Pilot
at Short Notice—No Orders Given
for Convey by Revenue Cutter to
Three-Mile Limit.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 30.—Al-
though the submarine Deutschland still
was at her pier here to-night, develop-
ments during the last twenty-four
hours indicated the intention of Cap-
tain Paul Koenig, her commander, to
leave in a short time.

It was learned to-day that when the
United States revenue cutter Apache
anchored a short distance from the
Deutschland's slip last yesterday af-
ternoon the Apache's commander was
asked by officials who are looking af-
ter the submarine's interests if he
could convey the Deutschland to the
three-mile limit off the capes. The
officials were referred to the Navy
Department. To-day the Apache's
commander said he had received no
orders to convey the submarine and
had no official interest in her. The
tugs Britannia and Chicago came up
to the Deutschland's pier to-day, and
the Britannia's captain had a confer-
ence with officials on the Internet.

North German Lloyd steamer Neckar.
Afterward, the tug proceeded down
the Patuxent River.

Early this morning the tug Thomas
F. Timmons, which conveyed the sub-
marine from the capes just three
weeks ago, got up steam. Captain
Zach Cullison remained on board the
tug all night, and it was said arrange-
ments had been made to take on a
pilot on short notice.

It can be said on good authority that
the engines and submerging machin-
ery of the Deutschland are in perfect
condition and that the vessel's depart-
ure is not delayed by any trouble
aboard her.

SUNDAY IS A DAY OF REST
FOR PATROL OFF CAPES

NORFOLK, VA., July 30.—Both the
United States neutrality squad and the
allied patrol, which have been lying
along the three-mile limit outside Cape
Henry, made this a day of rest. With
the North Carolina lying in Hampton
Roads, near President Wilson's yacht,
the allied patrol withdrew to the east-
ward late last night, and was not seen
throughout to-day. The United States
torpedo-boat destroyers remained at
the capes, but did no patrolling.

Reports from Washington last night
believed to be imminent failed to send
sightseers to the capes to-day in the
numbers that went there a week ago
on the strength of a similar report.
Unconfirmed reports of her starting
are being followed up less each day
here, but, probably, in part, to the
rapidly advancing rentals of tugs and
yachts. They now are almost out of
reach of the average citizen.

PROPERTY LOSSES NOW ESTIMATED AT \$25,000,000

Three Known Dead, Five
Missing and Scores of
Persons Injured.

TOTAL DEATH LIST AWAITS
FULL CHECK OF WORKMEN

Fire, Starting Soon After Great
Crash, Spreads Death and
Desolation in Wake.

NEW YORK TERROR-STRICKEN

Investigation Being Made to Deter-
mine Whether Disaster Is
Result of Plot.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Property loss
estimated at \$25,000,000 was caused
early to-day by a series of terrific ex-
plosions of ammunition awaiting ship-
ment to the entente allies and stored
on Black Tom Island, a small strip of
land jutting into New York Bay off
Jersey City. The loss of life still was
problematical to-night. It will not be
determined definitely until a check is
made of the workmen employed on the
island and of boats moored near-by.

Three are known dead, and at least
five more are missing. Scores of per-
sons were injured, some of them prob-
ably mortally.

The detonations, which were felt in
five States, began with the blowing
up of great quantities of dynamite,
trinitrotoluene and other high explo-
sives followed by the bursting of thou-
sands of shrapnel shells, which liter-
ally showered the surrounding waters
for miles around.

Fire that started soon after the
great crash has spread death and deso-
lation in its wake, destroying thirteen
huge warehouses of the National Storage
Company, in which was stored
merchandise valued at about \$12,000,-
000. The flames, shooting into the
clouds, were reflected against New
York's "sky line" of towering office
buildings, which only a few moments
before were shaken to their founda-
tions as by an earthquake.

STREETS OF MANHATTAN
STREWN WITH GLASS

Miles of streets in Manhattan were
strewn with broken glass and shattered
signs.

Early reports of heavy loss of life
were impossible of verification, and
the authorities asserted the number of
deaths probably would be small. It
was said that, owing to the extent of
the wreckage, it might be several days
before the exact figures could be ob-
tained.

The cause of the disaster had not
been determined to-night. Officials of
the National Storage Company and the
Lehigh Valley Railway, which also suf-
fered heavily through loss of property,
declared, however, that reports to them
showed a fire started shortly after 1
o'clock this morning on a barge be-
longing to an independent towing com-
pany that had been moored alongside
a dock used by the railroad company
to transfer ammunition shipments from
trains to vessels in the harbor.

The barge, it was said, was there
without authority either of the rail-
road or the storage company. The offi-
cials refused to disclose the name of
the independent towing company, say-
ing they were investigating "to ascer-
tain whether the barge purposely
had been set on fire as the result of
a plot."

WARRANTS FOR ARREST
CHARGE MANSLAUGHTER

Warrants charging manslaughter
were issued late to-night for the ar-
rest of Albert M. Dickman, agent at
the Black Tom Island docks for the
Lehigh Valley Railway Company;
Theodore B. Johnson, head of the John-
son Lighterage and Towing Company,
and Alexander Davidson, superinten-
dent of the National Storage Company.
They are accused of having illegally
permitted explosives to be stored where
human life was endangered.

Johnson's company had been engaged,
it was said, in lightening munitions
from the docks to ships in the har-
bor.

STATEMENT ISSUED
BY LEHIGH RAILROAD

A statement issued to-night by the
Lehigh Railroad Company, after a con-
ference between heads of all depart-
ments here, said:

"Thirteen brick storage warehouses
operated by the National Storage Com-
pany and six piers owned by the stor-
age company and leased by the Le-
high Valley Railway were destroyed.

"Several others of the brick ware-
houses were badly damaged, and some
minor damage was done to the Lehigh
Valley grain elevators. In addition,
as far as is known, eighty-five loaded
cars were destroyed.

"According to the evidence obtained
by officials of the railroad company the
fire started at 1:05 this morning in a
barge belonging to an independent
concern. M. T. Henley, night general
yardmaster for the New York division
of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was on
the pier when the fire started. He said
the explosion, which occurred at 2:05,
was on the barge where the fire started.

"Mr. Henley's first thought was to